

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 217

10 November 1981

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Suzuki, Prem Banquet Speeches

BK061130 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpt] According to a report by the Public Relations Department correspondent in Tokyo, Japan, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki hosted an official dinner last night at the Japanese prime minister's residence in honor of the Thai prime minister and his delegation.

In his welcoming speech, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki recalled that he was accorded a warm and hospitable welcome by the Thai prime minister and government officials during his visit to Thailand as part of his ASEAN tour in January. He had an audience with the king and the queen of Thailand at Phuphing Palace in Chiang Mai Province. He said he received the friendship of the Thai people on that visit. Under the wise and able leadership of the prime minister, Thailand has been progressing and developing in national unity. Thailand has made serious efforts to maintain stability and peace in the region. Its efforts have yielded considerable results. Japan itself, he said, has been giving much cooperation in the efforts of the Thai Government and people. On the occasion of the Thai prime minister's visit to Japan, he therefore pledged Japan's continued support and cooperation to Thailand in all areas.

In retrospect, he said, friendly relations between Thailand and Japan have continued to grow since the first Thai cargo ship arrived in Japan in the 13th century. The relations have become even closer at present. The prime minister's current visit to Japan will further contribute to the strengthening of the friendly ties between the two countries. The Japanese prime minister said he believes this visit will enhance the long-established friendship and cooperation between Thailand and Japan.

Answering the Japanese prime minister, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said the more than 400-year-old friendship between Japan and Thailand is a meaningful foundation and symbol for both countries to pursue the course of this friendship. He therefore strongly desires that his present visit will serve to strengthen the long-lasting friendship between the two countries, as well as to increase and expand the possibilities of economic, trade and investment cooperation for the mutual benefit of both countries. He strongly hopes that the visit would improve the already close relations existing between the two countries, in the interests of the Japanese and the Thai people.

The prime minister said stability in northeast Asia is closely linked with that of Southeast Asia. He said he has closely followed Japan's role in international politics, especially after the January visit to ASEAN countries and Thailand by the Japanese prime minister, during which Japan declared its firm policy and determination to pursue expanded political and economic role for the sake of peace and stability in Asia and the world. He said that without doubt, the Japanese Government, under the leadership of His Excellency, has kept its word, particularly in matters related to the Kampuchean problem. Thailand, the country closest to the situation and the one which has faced the burden of sheltering the refugees as well as the Thai villagers affected by the border influx, would like to praise the Japanese Government for its steady role in giving support and cooperation to ASEAN's stand in search of a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. We hope that the efforts of ASEAN, Japan and other peace-loving friendly countries will achieve successful results, because they are just efforts.

The prime minister concluded that the talks with the Japanese prime minister yielded most satisfactory results and they have reassured him concerning the role and determination of Japan. He hopes that talks at the administrative level and between the private business sectors of Japan and Thailand later this month would also reach a successful conclusion and contribute to the expansion of trade and investment cooperation for the mutual benefit of both parties.

He hoped that friendship between Japan and Thailand at the governmental level and between their private sectors would continue to grow for the mutual happiness of the people of both countries.

Further on Press Conference

BK061540 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Public Relations Department correspondent reported from Tokyo at 1620 today that at 1400, or noon in Thailand, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon addressed the National Press Club of Japan. After the speech, the prime minister answered questions from foreign correspondents.

A MAINICHI correspondent asked if Thailand is aware of the reports which say that Vietnam is currently beset by economic problems and that Soviet aid is always diminishing, and if so, what is Thailand's opinion on this matter.

Foreign Minister Sitthi said Thailand has also learned of the economic difficulties in Vietnam. In this connection, Vietnam should consider the ASEAN proposals and the UN resolutions. It should respect the UN resolution and pull out of Kampuchea. This is in line with justice. Vietnam should review its military policy and should take a serious look at the UN resolutions. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said peace can be achieved if the UN resolutions are implemented and, following that, if other countries can offer economic assistance for the reconstruction of Vietnam. This is in the interest of Vietnam itself.

A correspondent of the YOMIURI newspaper asked how true was the report which said the Thai authorities have successfully wiped out the communist insurgents.

The prime minister answered the question by saying that cooperation between the Thai authorities and people has made it impossible for the Communist Party of Thailand to conduct major operations. It is now limited to small activities. Thanks to the cooperation between the government and the people, the communists have been unable to expand the scope of their operations. This is a good sign and from now on the Thai Government will not have to emphasize military operations but will stress political operations to win the victory.

Prem on Natural Gas Project

BK070638 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Interview given by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on 6 November to unidentified newsmen in Japan -- portions recorded]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] The reception accorded me by the Japanese prime minister was very good; I am very proud and very pleased. The friendliness he expressed during my visit far exceeded what we had expected. Given this atmosphere, our talks were simple and concise. We covered many topics during the 1-hour talk because covering each topic did not take long.

He told me about the Cancun conference. I told him about the Kampuchean and refugee problems. Both of us understood each other well. Regarding our talk about Japanese assistance for Thailand for the refugees created by the Kampuchean problem, the Japanese prime minister said his country will continue to provide assistance. He agreed with ASEAN's position on the Kampuchean problem and with Thailand's refugee policy, which he understands and for which he will provide assistance.

[Question] Can you sum up the results of the current visit?

[Answer] We are very pleased with the visit and the talks which have transpired.
[end recording]

On the natural gas separation project, the prime minister had this to say: [begin recording] At first we felt that it would be difficult to bring up a request for a loan to invest in our gas separation plant. It may not sound pleasant to say the word borrow. However, the creditor will benefit as well as the borrower. For example, the creditor will be able to sell us capital [as heard] and will have the opportunity to achieve continuity for investment in our country. There was not much time to study our proposal. Therefore, we realized that it will be difficult for Japan to make a decision. The Finance and Foreign Ministry officials concerned came to Japan only about 1 week before my arrival here; thus both sides had to work hard over the proposal.

I asked the Japanese prime minister frankly for sympathy and asked him to understand that the project is very important for Thailand, as it will be a project which will put our economic progress on the right path. I told him that we do not have money to invest in such a huge project. I also told him that we feel that Japanese assistance for this project will not be just ordinary assistance, but will help our country to improve its economic status. It will be correct assistance.

I also said the poor people in Thailand are waiting to benefit from the natural gas separation project. The Japanese prime minister agreed to give us a loan of \$70 million. The loan will have low interest rate, a 10-year grace period and a 30-year repayment period. This will be very useful for Thailand. According to Mr Khaisi, this will save us millions of baht in the project. [end recording]

Visit to Kansai Region

OW070527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 7 (KYODO) — Visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon left Tokyo Saturday for a day in the Kansai region, western Japan. He was seen off at the Akasaka guest house by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. Prem said his visit to Japan had been a great success, and he said he hoped to further strengthen the close ties between Japan and Thailand.

Prem will leave Osaka for his next stop of Seoul Sunday afternoon.

Joint Communique on Visit

BK081132 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] A joint communique has been issued on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's official visit to Japan from 4-8 November at the invitation of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, as follows:

On 5 November the Thai prime minister was received by the Japanese Emperor at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. The Thai and Japanese prime ministers exchanged views on international issues, regional topics of mutual concern and bilateral matters. They reiterated their great concern over the continued military occupation of parts of Kampuchea by foreign forces, which poses a threat to international peace and stability. They welcomed the adoption of UN General Assembly Resolution 36/5 and reaffirmed their common conviction that a comprehensive political settlement, the principle elements of which are the total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, should be achieved as soon as possible.

The two prime ministers called upon all concerned countries to join in international efforts to restore permanent peace in Kampuchea by guaranteeing that country's full independence and sovereignty. In this regard, the Japanese prime minister stressed that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand must be fully respected to ensure the preservation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The two prime ministers expressed concern for the Kampuchean people, particularly those who had fled to Thailand and the areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border as a result of the continuing conflict in Kampuchea.

They urged every party concerned to respect the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people to return safely to their homeland as they wish.

The Thai prime minister greatly appreciated the Japanese Government's generous humanitarian assistance for the Kampuchean and Lao refugees and the affected Thai people. The Japanese prime minister, who deeply understands the economic, social and security burdens Thailand has had to shoulder by becoming a temporary shelter for Indochinese refugees and displaced persons, said that for humanitarian reasons and in order to help alleviate Thailand's burdens the Japanese Government is ready to continue its cooperation with the Thai Government in its relief programs for refugees and displaced persons from Kampuchea and Laos as well as for the affected Thai people.

In this regard, the Japanese prime minister noted the visit of a Japanese Government survey team to Thailand. The Japanese Government will thoroughly and seriously study the results of the survey in order to determine appropriate forms for future assistance. The Thai prime minister greatly valued the Japanese Government's constructive response in this regard.

The two prime ministers are pleased with the growth of the close and friendly relations between their countries and reiterated the readiness of their governments further to increase political, economic, social and other forms of cooperation in order to strengthen relations between the two countries.

The Thai prime minister explained Thailand's fifth national economic and social development plan and expressed his appreciation for Japan's assistance, which has benefited Thailand's economic and social development and has helped improve the Thai people's standard of living. The Japanese prime minister said his government will certainly provide effective assistance to Thailand to the extent possible.

With regard to the ninth yen loan, the two prime ministers felt that the development of Thailand's natural gas utilization program will significantly contribute to its economic and social development. The Thai prime minister expressed the hope that Japan will soon provide financial assistance to Thailand's natural gas separation project.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction with the signing of the technical cooperation agreement, the exchange note on a 3.4 million yen grant, the food product promotion project and the exchange note on cultural assistance.

The two prime ministers realized that the expansion of trade and other activities between the two countries will benefit both countries. They expressed concern over the trade imbalance between the two countries, which has existed for a long time, and agreed to make every effort to reduce it. They expressed satisfaction with the progress in the negotiations to reach an understanding on an investment protection agreement between the two countries which were begun during Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to Thailand and expressed hope for the expedition of that agreement.

The Thai prime minister expressed satisfaction with his private meetings with Japanese business leaders during his visit.

The two prime ministers believed that closer and broader cooperation between Japan and ASEAN will contribute to peace, stability and economic development in Asia. They are pleased that the visit of the Thai prime minister has contributed greatly to the promotion of good understanding and the long-standing friendship between Thailand and Japan. They agreed that close contacts between leaders of the two countries and exchanges of visits between government and nongovernmental leaders of the two countries will contribute to the promotion of close bilateral relations and common benefits of the two countries.

SRV DELEGATION HEAD URGES EXTENSION OF AID

OW071241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 7 (KYODO) -- The head of a visiting Vietnamese National Assembly delegation Saturday urged Japan to extend its promised economic assistance to his country regardless of what Vietnam is doing in Kampuchea. "It is not Japan's business to protest what we are doing in Kampuchea," Mai Chi Tho said in an interview with KYODO news service in Tokyo.

Tho, also mayor of Ho Chi Minh City, termed "not acceptable" the Japanese Government's freezing of economic aid following the invasion of Kampuchea.

Tho accused the Japanese of killing and wounding many Vietnamese during World War II. "Japan still owes liabilities to Vietnam," he added.

Tho explained that his country is interested in establishing and promoting economic relations not only with the Soviet Union and its allies, but also with Western countries. Vietnam and France have already started a joint venture in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly known as Saigon, Tho said. He said Japanese firms can be business partners, too.

Admitting that Vietnam has been suffering from a long economic crisis, Tho said the situation has shown signs of improvement and the city's commerce and industry are recovering.

The former South Vietnamese capital is ready, Tho went on, to open direct trade with other countries, given "initiative in planning" and "financial independence" by the central government and the communist party. He did not say, however, if the city has already obtained such business incentives for the first time since the 1976 reunification of Vietnam.

Turning to the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute, Tho ruled out any imminent military action by China. "The Chinese leaders are engaged in power struggles, leaving domestic problems unsettled," Tho said.

He acknowledged that ships of the Soviet Pacific Fleet have visited Danang and other Vietnamese ports. "It's normal for friendly nations to exchange visits," Tho said.

SRV REQUESTS RESCHEDULING OF LOAN REPAYMENTS

OW071255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 7 (KYODO) -- Vietnam has asked a syndicate of Japanese banks to reschedule repayment of loans extended from 1977 through 1978, informed sources said Saturday. The Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam (Vietcombank) filed the request with the arranger of the syndicate, which the sources declined to identify.

Outstanding loans stand at about \$200 million, the sources said. The syndicate leader will consult with other member banks and the Finance Ministry on whether to take relief measures, the sources said.

The syndicate extended an undisclosed amount of loans to Vietnam from 1977 through 1978, with terms of repayment of up to five years. Vietnam used the loans to purchase steel and other products from Japan, they said.

Banking sources said Vietnam may have run into financial difficulties, possibly because the Soviet Union failed to provide sufficient assistance. The Soviet Union is busy helping bail out East European nations plagued by economic difficulties, the sources said.

Vietnam's trade balance has been in the red since around 1978. Vietnamese trade deficits in 1980 are estimated at about \$6 million. Vietnam's foreign liabilities reached approximately \$3 billion at the end of 1980, according to the banking sources.

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY STOESSSEL PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Sunobe

OW090531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov 9 (KYODO) -- U.S. Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel pointed out here Monday that a trade imbalance in favor of Japan lies behind recent U.S. Congressional moves related to Japan's security and defense. He thus urged Japan to step up efforts to correct the imbalance, and defend by itself. Stoessel made these remarks when he met with Vice Foreign Minister Ryoze Sunobe at the Foreign Ministry office.

Sunobe told Stoessel that the Japanese Government will strive to redress the lopsided trade situation by working out countermeasures at a meeting of Cabinet ministers concerned with economic affairs. He also said that the Japanese Government is considering how to promote military technology cooperation with the United States, and studies on emergencies in the Far East region.

Meeting With Sonoda

OW091231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 9 (KYODO) -- Visiting U.S. Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel Monday handed Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda a written message from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, urging immediate steps to rectify the trade imbalance which is lopsidedly in favor of Japan.

The message from Haig was considered a strong U.S. demand for the Japanese Government efforts to correct the imbalance. The message was delivered at the outset of a 30-minute meeting between Stoessel and Sonoda held at the Foreign Ministry. Sonoda and Stoessel also agreed during the meeting to extend mutual efforts to maintain friendly ties between the two nations despite deep discrepancies in their views on various issues.

Touching on Middle East affairs, Sonoda said he has appreciated very much President Reagan's consistent policy toward the Middle East region. He stressed that he could see no fruitful Mideast settlement if the Camp David accord concluded between Israel and Egypt is ignored. Sonoda also conveyed to Stoessel Japan's stand that it was also important to work together with the Arab moderates in order to seek a peaceful settlement to current conflicts in the Middle East.

On China affairs, the under secretary said the U.S. Government welcomed China's proposal made late September for peaceful reunification of Taiwan with China.

Speaking to the press after the meeting with Sonoda, Stoessel said U.S. Congressional calls for early rectification of the trade imbalance reflected the majority view of U.S. citizens. He said he believed any solutions of the issue would have to be reached through reciprocal talks between the two parties. Stoessel said he hoped to see substantial progress made on correcting the imbalance at the Japanese ministerial meeting to be held November 17 and the Japan-U.S. working-level talks scheduled for next month.

Meeting With Hara

OW100429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov 10 (KYODO) -- U.S. Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel appreciated Japan's defense efforts Tuesday, Japanese Defense Agency officials said. Stoessel, now on a visit here, told Defense Agency Deputy Chief Toru Hara that he expects the agency to produce a success in the next defense budget and long-term defense plans, the officials said. In a 30-minute meeting with Stoessel, Hara was quoted as saying his agency would manage to achieve a 7.5 percent increase in Japan's defense budget for fiscal 1982 starting next April. Japan's defense budget for the current fiscal year came to yen 2.4 trillion (about \$10.4 billion). Hara also told the American official Japan will soon decide on whether to meet a U.S. request for the sharing of technology for military purposes and also on whether to provide U.S. forces with conveniences in case of emergency in Far Eastern areas.

NORTH LODGES PROTEST AT 408TH MAC MEETING

SK100037 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The 408th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 9 November at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the grave military provocations the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements committed recently in succession against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] and in the air, flagrantly violating the armistice agreement, and called the enemy side to account for this.

According to the statement at the meeting of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side, South Korean puppet army soldiers, who had been committing military provocations against our side almost everyday in the area along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], committed a grave military provocation for almost two hours from 1635 to 1830 on 31 October in the vicinity of the area 900 meters east of MDL Marker No 410 by firing scores of thousands of rounds from 12.7 mm large-caliber machineguns and 7.62 mm machineguns into our side's area.

Around 1420 on 4 November, South Korean puppet army soldiers fired scores of rounds of machinegun bullets from an area 600 meters south of MDL Marker No 596 at our side's post. On the same day, at 1438, they committed an extremely grave military provocation by even firing a 105 mm howitzer from the southern boundary of the DMZ into our side's area 900 meters northwest of MDL Marker No 350.

Such reckless military provocations by the enemy side continue in the air, too. Around 1350 on 29 October the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements infiltrated two F-5A fighter-bombers deep into the air above Kimŭiwa, Kwangwon Province of our side via the air above the area in vicinity of MDL Marker No 630 to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts.

From 1107 to 1125 on 3 November the U.S. imperialists infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the air above the Kangyong Peninsula, the very place above which they had sent the plane on 26 August for espionage against us and then kicked up a row by inventing a so-called missile attack incident, and into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong to carry out espionage activities against our side's area.

The enemy's continuous infiltration of an espionage plane into the area where it kicked up the so-called missile attack incident, aiming at intensifying the situation, shows that the U.S. imperialists are the provokers and that through this they are pursuing an ill-boding aim.

Citing these espionage acts and shooting incidents as only a few examples, the senior member of our side said that the cases of violations of the armistice agreement and agreed points, including military provocations and espionage acts, committed by the enemy side against our side in the DMZ and in the air during the 2-month period from 27 August to 31 October totaled 4,080 odd cases.

The senior member of our side declared that the enemy's ceaseless, reckless military provocations against the northern half of the republic are not only a flagrant violation of the armistice agreement but also preplanned criminal acts designed to increase tension and to lead the situation to the brink of war.

He continued: The enemy engaged in espionage and shooting at us on a large scale in the sky and in the DMZ and then tried to justify its provocations before the world public, making the bellicose outcry, like a thief crying "stop thief," that it would take a decisive countermeasure. After infiltrating F-5A fighter-bombers deep into the sky above our territory, the enemy admitted the intrusion but, instead of apologizing for this, invented a lie about a confused sense of direction and carelessness. This shows the attempt of the enemy to conceal its criminal acts at any cost.

The senior member of our side lodged a stern protest against the recent provocations committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements against us in the DMZ and the sky and strongly demanded the enemy side promptly stop such provocations. But the enemy side, while trying to conceal its criminal acts, refused to give assurances that it would comply with our demand.

Following his strong refutation of the enemy side's excuses, the senior member of our side said that the military provocations committed by the enemy side recently in the sky and on the ground were deliberate and premeditated criminal acts designed to increase tension and to ignite a new war in Korea. He said that this is well proven by the fact that the enemy side not only fired tens of thousands of machinegun and rifle rounds and even a large-caliber artillery piece into our side's area, but also infiltrated in succession a high-speed, high altitude reconnaissance SR-71 aircraft and fighter-bombers into our territorial air.

Noting that the deliberate and premeditated military provocations of the enemy side are very dangerous criminal acts which those who like war commit on the eve of a war to invent a pretext for starting it, the senior member of our side stressed: It is clear to everyone that if one side continues to fire bullets and shells and infiltrate fighter planes and spy planes into the sky above the territory of the opposite side under the condition in which the two hostile sides confront each other across the MDL, it may cause an armed conflict between the two sides, and if it expands, it will eventually become a war.

Noting that the deliberate military provocations committed by the enemy side are of a more grave nature because they were synchronized with the enemy's recent military buildup and war exercises in South Korea to frantically accelerate preparations for a new war, the senior member of our side continued: Since the last MAC meeting the enemy has dragged 17 F-16 fighter-bombers into South Korea and has continued to wage powder-reeking war exercises simulating an attack against us, including the war exercises staged on the ground and sea and in the sky on 24 October, mobilizing the South Korean puppet army.

The senior member of our side said that because of these schemes by the enemy for a new war and their military provocations, tension has been further heightened and a serious situation, under which a war may break out at any time, has been created in our country today.

Pointing out that though the enemy is continuing with grave military provocations these days in the sky and on the ground, these military provocations have not expanded into armed conflict, the senior member of our side said: This is entirely thanks to the patient efforts of our side. In order to maintain peace in Korea and to achieve its peaceful reunification, tension should be removed and the danger of war be eliminated. To this end, the senior member of our side said: The enemy must stop arms reinforcement, war exercises, reckless military provocations and false propaganda. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all their aggressive armed forces, and replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Saying that the enemy should not misinterpret our peace-loving efforts for removing tension and the danger of war as an expression of weakness, he stressed: There is a limit to our patience.

In conclusion, the senior member of our side once again warned that if the enemy continues to act recklessly, extremely aggravating the situation in defiance of our repeated warnings, it would be held totally responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

SK10C353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 9 received credentials from Tse. Demiddagva, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to our country.

Attending the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW NIGER AMBASSADOR

SK100400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 9 received credentials from Idrissa Arouna, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger to our country. Attending the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Niger Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

REPORTAGE ON CSSR NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Hwang Chang-Yop

SK100356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on November 9 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the CTK news agency of Czechoslovakia headed by its General Director Otakar Svercina. Present there were Kim Song-kil, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and Czechoslovak ambassador to our country Josef Hadravek.

Cooperation Agreement

SK092245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA) -- An agreement on the exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the CTK news agency of Czechoslovakia was signed in Pyongyang on November 9.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the CTK news agency of Czechoslovakia headed by its General Director Otakar Svercina and Czechoslovak Ambassador to our country Josef Hadravek. The agreement was signed by General Director Kim Song-kol and general director of the CTK news agency Otakar Svercina.

PRC, TANZANIAN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN PYONGYANG

SK070410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Tanzanian Parents Organisation headed by its Secretary General A.J. Mhina and a Chinese civil aviation delegation headed by Giao Gueyu arrived in Pyongyang by plane on November 6.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC GUIDANCE

SK042353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2244 GMT 3 Nov 81

[NODONG SINMUN 4 November editorial: "In Line With the Demand of the Developing Reality, Party Organizations Should Strengthen Economic Guidance"]

[Text] The new reality in which socialist construction is developing demands that economic guidance be strengthened. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party work today should be directed toward doing well in socialist economic construction.

The success of party work should be reflected in the success of socialist economic construction. All party functionaries should pay due attention to economic work and all party organizations should take charge of economic work.

That party organizations press ahead with economic work, taking charge of it, is an important requirement for accelerating the march toward the 10 major goals set forth at the sixth party congress. Of late, our party laid down bold strategic ideas one after another to implement the gigantic economic construction program set forth at the party congress so that the nation's strength may be promoted and the people's living standards improved.

How this rewarding task is performed depends entirely on how the roles of party organizations at all levels are enhanced. When party organizations -- political staff offices -- push ahead with economic work, taking charge of it, the masses can turn out with valor to implement the economic tasks the party has assigned and can achieve success in the party's economic policy by enforcing it to the end.

Our party has taken various measures to ensure the party's leadership in socialist construction and has continuously strengthened party leadership in line with demands arising from the developing situation. Through the Tae'an work system, our party established its leadership of party committees. This was a major factor which helped straighten out difficult and complicated problems regarding economic management.

Proceeding from the reality in which our industry is developing to a new, higher stage, our party set forth a revolutionary policy as to how party organizations at all levels, including provincial party committees, should strengthen economic guidance. Enhancing the roles of provincial party committees in strengthening the party leadership over economic work is a urgent requirement in view of developments in industry.

In our national economy, production scale is growing larger every day and a gigantic industrial production foundation has been laid in every province. There are countless plants and enterprises in the provinces. The production connection between them is becoming very close. This reality requires the party strengthen its leadership over provincial party committees and economic work by directing more attention to them.

Our party has created a unique industrial guidance system with which the provincial party organizations can strengthen their guidance of economic work. This is a superior industrial guidance system enabling the provincial economic guidance committees to take charge of and manage production and construction within the provinces under the guidance of the provincial party organs based on the unitary plan of the [word indistinct].

This is a superior and lively guidance system which enables us to thoroughly implement the Tae'an work system and strengthen party guidance in economic work as required by the Tae'an work system.

Party organizations at all levels and functionaries should more highly demonstrate the strength of the industrial guidance system provided by the great leader by strengthening party leadership in economic work. Management of economic work by party organizations, including provincial party organizations, in a fully responsible manner is a precondition for strengthening party leadership in line with the new requirement in industrial development.

The provincial party committees are the prime masters who should responsibly lead implementation of their economic tasks. For the party organizations to take responsibility for economic work means that they organize and lead the tasks for implementing the party's economic policy and that they take full responsibility before the party and revolution for successes and failures which occur in the course of carrying out such tasks. With establishment of the industrial guidance system, the party organizations now have advantageous conditions for pushing ahead with economic work, and the party organizations and functionaries are faced with a more important mission.

Party organizations at all levels and functionaries should realize that they are the masters responsible for the household of their parties. They should carry out economic work with a new attitude and a new stand.

In particular, the provincial party committees should thoroughly supervise all economic units within the province and firmly ensure party guidance for them so that they will manage and operate the economy of the province in accord with the intention of the party.

Strengthening party leadership over the provincial economic guidance committee is one of the important tasks for party organizations in strengthening their guidance in economic work. The provincial economic guidance committee, organized by the party's wise policy, is an economic guidance organization capable of systematically managing and operating the economy of the province under centralized guidance by the state.

This is a stronghold which the party organizations can firmly depend on in strengthening the party leadership in plants and enterprises. The party organizations should direct deep attention to the issue of strengthening the provincial economic guidance committees and should carry out organizational and political work for them so that they can properly accomplish their assigned mission.

The provincial party committees should correctly lead the provincial economic guidance committees so as to properly guide enterprises and command production in the plants and enterprises within the province. At the same time, the provincial party committees should actively encourage subordinate party organizations and members to extend the party's support to administrative organizations and members so as to enhance their self-reliance and have them properly carry out their functions and roles.

In strengthening party leadership over economic work, it is important for the party organizations to properly carry out policy guidance by fully comprehending the party's economic policy. The party organizations are the political guidance organizations in the relevant units, and party guidance is, in essence, political guidance.

The fact that our party has strengthened party guidance in economic work in line with demand of the developing situation is aimed at strengthening political guidance by the party organizations.

The party organizations, thoroughly understanding the party's policies, which are the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their embodiment, should ensure that the party's policies are implemented on time and without fail.

The party organizations at all levels should always ensure that the party's tasks are thoroughly accomplished. They should comprehend the nature of the tasks and sum up the tasks. They should vigorously push ahead with any work to the end. Thus, all the economic units of the nation will more highly display the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly accomplishing the party's economic policy. Thus, our party's leadership in all sectors of economic management will be further enhanced.

It is also important for the party organizations, in strengthening guidance in economic work, to encourage the functionaries and workers of all economic units to sincerely work for the overall interests of the revolution by firmly upholding traits beneficial to the nation and the party.

Today we are managing and operating the national economy under the situation in which the nation's household has become unprecedentedly large and relations between the sectors and between enterprises have become very close.

This considered, the success of economic work depends in large part on how vigorously units and areas demonstrate the collectivist spirit of helping each other from the standpoint of national economic management.

To have this noble spirit highly demonstrated among economic guidance functionaries and working people, party organizations should instill in them the collectivist spirit and should guide and supervise them so that they may maintain party principles in implementing economic tasks, not committing themselves to particularism.

Reminding functionaries and working people that any work they are doing in any economic sector and at any place is to realize the noble will of [word indistinct], party organizations should lead them to organize and carry out tasks in a way conducive to the interests of the state. By so doing, party organizations should have them consider production in other sectors, areas and units and abide by rules regarding state plans and cooperative production.

Party functionaries should know about politics, economic affairs and scientific technology. In particular, they should be well versed in the unique economic management idea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in the essence and requirements of the chuche enterprise guidance system which embodies this idea.

By strengthening party leadership over economic work in line with the demands of the developing situation, all party organizations and functionaries should fully display the might of the industrial guidance system and effect a greater upsurge in socialist construction.

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS TO GDR, HUNGARY -- Pyongyang, November 1 -- A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left here on October 31 by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

MINJU CHOSON DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, November 1 -- The delegation of MINJU CHOSON headed by its Editor-in-Chief Chae Chun-pyong returned home on October 31 by plane after visiting Romania. The delegation was met at the airport by Kang Ki-sik and other personages concerned and Urian Isidor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

DPRK CONSUMERS DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, November 6 -- A delegation of the Korean Consumer's Cooperative Union headed by Han Chang-kun left Pyongyang by plane on November 5 for a visit to Bulgaria and Romania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 5 Nov 81 SK]

DPRK AGRICULTURE DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, November 1 -- A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by Sok Ung-chin left here on October 31 by air for a visit to Romania and the Soviet Union. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Choe Song-suk and other personages concerned and Urian Isidor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

NODONG SINMUN CHIEF EDITOR -- Pyongyang, November 6 -- Julius Fucik Medals were awarded to Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, and Chang Ha-chon, first deputy editor-in-chief of the paper, at the 9th Congress of the International Organisation of Journalists which was held recently in Moscow, according to a report. The same medal was awarded to CHOSON SINBO, organ of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 6 Nov 81 SK]

MATERIALS ON THAI PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Prem's Address at Reception

BK100400 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Speaking at a reception hosted by President Chon Tu-hwan in his honor at the (Sejung) cultural center on the evening of 9 November, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said that Thai Government supports the ROK Government's efforts to protect, preserve and promote peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula. Thailand itself is making joint efforts with other ASEAN members in order to support peace in Southeast Asia, especially to restore peace to Kampuchea. General Prem expressed his gratification over the talks he had with the ROK president and prime minister. He also invited the ROK to invest in Thailand's eastern seaboard development project which is aimed at establishing a major industrial complex for Southeast Asia. The project involves foreign investment in several areas as well as the development of natural gas from the Gulf of Thailand.

Prime Minister Prem's visit to South Korea will end today. The prime minister is scheduled to arrive back at 0015 on 11 November by Thai international flight TG 7411. Today, the prime minister is scheduled to host a return party for the ROK prime minister at the Thai Embassy. He will then visit the monument to Thai soldiers, hold a press conference and pay a farewell call on President Chon Tu-hwan before leaving Korea.

KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK100111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: Seoul-Bangkok Ties]

[Text] As in interpersonal communication, exchanges of visits which facilitate personal contacts between pertinent personages play a vital role in promoting international relations. And when they involve chief executives or other prominent leaders, such visits become much more important, having significant impacts on a wide spectrum of relations -- from political and diplomatic implications to socioeconomic effects.

The visit to Seoul by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is an illustrative instance. What makes his presence here more noteworthy is that he is the first head of government from a country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, (ASEAN) to make a return visit since President Chon Tu-hwan's tour through the association's five member nations about four months ago.

Indeed, Korea's friendly relations with Thailand are one of the oldest among the ties it has with other Southeast Asian nations. The relationship was accentuated by Thailand's participation, as one of the 16 free world countries, in the Korean war to repel communist aggressors -- a legacy which was underlined by General Prem's visit yesterday to a monument to the Thai contingent.

The two countries also share similar security situations in that they are both under the constant menace of bordering communist states. For one thing, Thailand has been annoyed by the influx of Indochinese refugees, a byproduct of Communist Vietnam's expansionism.

Another common denominator is that Thailand, like Korea, is in the process of changing its agro-based economic structure to industrialization. Though not necessarily identical in nature, both countries are to kick off their respective fifth five-year economic and social development plans next year.

Under these circumstances, the three-day official visit by Prime Minister Prem is expected to make conspicuous contributions to further substantiating bilateral relations in all areas -- a broad guideline for which was charted during President Chon's state visit to Thailand in early July.

Reaffirmations of their security perceptions and diplomatic cooperation in matters including the Korean unification question and the Cambodian problem is one of them.

Then there are more tangible and substantive issues involving trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Described as a "dominant theme," the economic issues were reportedly discussed in depth during a round of talks the visiting premier had with Korean leaders including President Chon, Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and several Cabinet members concerned. Not to be overlooked were the contacts which Prime Minister Prem, accompanied by a group of Thai business leaders in his unofficial entourage, had with Korean business and industrial quarters.

For economic cooperation, the two governments have already agreed -- as disclosed in a joint communique issued by President Chon and Prime Minister Prem in Bangkok -- to promote joint ventures in agro-based industries, construction, transportation, heavy and petrochemical industries, and mineral resource exploration and development.

The discussion in Seoul to find more specific means of trade expansion as well as economic and technical cooperation will be instrumental in boosting bilateral economic relations, which show increasing signs of complementarity -- and for that matter solidifying overall national collaboration, at private and government levels.

After all, Korea and Thailand -- both being developing countries -- have much room in the course of nation building and economic development to share their precious experience and resources, natural as well as human.

PARTY SUPERIORITY OVER ADMINISTRATION STRESSED

SK100619 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Maintaining Cooperative Relations Between the Political Party and the Administration Is a Basic Factor for Reformative Politics"]

[Text] In implementing reformative politics to change the social and political circumstances in a short period of time, it is imperative that the ruling party stand in a superior position and lead the administration. Theoretically, the administration and bureaucratic organizations consist of technocrats who are prepared to implement whatever directives are handed down to them. In particular, the professional bureaucrats comprising the bureaucratic organizations are those whose positions can be maintained even if the political regime shifts and the system is altered.

Therefore, in order to make them active executors of reformative policies to bring about rapid change in the circumstances, the ruling party with a firm will for reform should maintain a superior position.

For the embodiment of genuine responsible politics, it is imperative that the ruling party maintain a leading role over the administration. Only when a political party becomes the ruling party can it secure the opportunities to implement its public commitment before the people. Only when the ruling party, being authorized by the people to select and implement the correct policy binding on the entire society, controls the administration can responsible politics be achieved in name and reality.

The ruling party's control over the administration, which is based on such factors, transcends the form of the administration, whether it is a ministerial system or a presidential system, and the system of political parties, whether it is a two-party system or multiparty system. This form of control by the ruling party over the administration is totally different than the party's political actions designed to eliminate people's discontent with the party.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the incumbent ruling party, is the political party organized by the forces sympathizing with reform, clearing the remnants of the old era and opening the new era. It became the ruling party with the people's support for its commitment to carry out such reform. Thus, the ruling party is the force which has the mission and responsibility for putting the will for reform into effect within the present reformative political system.

Because it has such a strong will for reform and strong sense of mission and responsibility, the present ruling party, which has made its president the head of the administration, would not want to become a best man for the administration nor merely "ruling party for reference" which can exercise its influence over the administration to some extent but cannot firmly lead it.

However, in order for the ruling party to effectively lead the administration and to achieve affirmative successes from this, the following two conditions should be met.

The first condition is that the party should become a thoroughly ideological group and its wisdom should surpass that of the administration. The party's control and leading of the administration under a circumstance in which the party has not been properly organized ideologically may invite political corruption as in the past. At the same time, when the party's wisdom in establishing policies is inferior to that of the administration, the party cannot effectively embody its ideal in the course of policy making and in the administrative fields, no matter how many party members may participate as Cabinet members.

The second condition is that more party members and party-recommended personages should hold offices within the government organizations so that the party can participate in various fields of administration; that the party should be provided the opportunity to receive sufficient practical and working-level information and materials from the administrative organs; and that the party and the administration should have smooth communications between them in course of making policies.

At present it appears that these conditions which are necessary for the ruling party to exercise its firm leading role toward the administration have not been provided. In order to effectively exercise its leading role in the reformative administrative business as the main force of the reformative politics, the present ruling party should actively make efforts to achieve the aforesaid two conditions.

Until such time as these two conditions have been met, it is desirable that the ruling party not insist on the party's leading role over the administration, which may create a conflict between them, but strengthen working-level cooperation between the party and the administration on an equal footing.

MOTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE TURNED DOWN

SK100541 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] At the 9 November session of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, a bill for the formation of a subcommittee on human rights affairs proposed by Representative Kim Won-ki and other committee members of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] was presented. After debate, however, the bill was voted down. Among the 26 committee members who were present at the session, only those who represented the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] voted against the proposal. Eleven committee members voted for the motion and 15 against.

Explaining the proposal prior to the voting, Representative Kim Won-ki of the DKP said, "the violations of people's basic rights committed on the pretext of the inevitable requirement of investigation by the police, which should safeguard the legal order, are not incidents of just today or yesterday." He stressed that "a real base for national security can be established on the conviction of respect for human rights."

Meanwhile, speaking against the proposal, JDP Representatives Chong Nam, Hyon Kyong-tae and Yi Chin-u said: "The matter was already settled by the Home Affairs Committee and the Steering Committee and the government is reportedly working out a measure in that regard." Opposing the bill, they said: "If we debate the matter again making it a political issue, we will lose more than we will win."

MINISTER INTRODUCES BUDGET IN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

SK070540 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The government plans to lower bank interest rates "properly" next year, giving first policy priority to the stability of commodity prices in the operation of the national economy.

Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said yesterday the government would endeavor at the same time to achieve an 8 percent economic growth by boosting exports through galvanizing the international competitiveness of local industries.

In introducing next year's budget to the Budget-Settlement Committee, the nation's top economic planner said the government would do all it could to keep wholesale price increases below 14 percent. In order to help stabilize commodity prices, he said the government would also limit the total money supply increase to 22 percent, adhering to austerity in all economic sectors.

Under these principles, Sin said the government held back the expansion of next year's budget as much as possible. The budget bill is balanced at 9,595.6 billion won. He said, "overseas factors affecting domestic prices are estimated to be relatively small next year. An therefore, if won-dollar conversion rate is stabilized, there will be few cost-push factors overseas, contributing to the stability of commodity prices." However, he predicted that the extant trend toward protectionism in the advanced nations would not be tempered although the business situation involving inflation would be better than this year. This was because, he said, they had yet to come out of the business slump caused by oil crises by using austerity in government expenditures and banking operation.

Sin said the government would encourage the creativity of businessmen to the maximum extent by eliminating all bureaucratic obstacles, thereby helping them to strengthen overseas competitiveness. He also said the government would steadily push ahead with social development projects, improving education conditions and catering to the essential needs of people in poverty.

The presentation of the introductory address by Economic Planning Minister Sin was followed by questions by three lawmakers regarding next year's budget. The three were reps. Na Ung-pae, Kim Tae-su, and Yi Song-su.

Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun said that there would be no devaluation of the won currency by a large margin in consideration of possible impact on prices and foreign debt servicing, though it might help boost exports. "The foreign exchange rate will continue to be fluctuated in a stable manner," Minister Yi told the Finance Committee deliberating tax law revision.

As to the projected education tax, Minister Yi said he hoped that it would be imposed as a surtax to the property tax as originally planned by the administration. The surtax is desired to be confined to the six major cities, he added.

Yi assured that the administration was planning to levy the education tax only for the next five years until 1986 unlike the defense surtax, which was extended by one more five-year term. "Extension of the proposed education tax will not be necessary because the number of school-age children will be much reduced by 1986 due to the current population trend," Yi said.

The minister told lawmakers that it was impossible to raise the cut-off point of income tax exemption to 170,000 won because it would result in a reduction of government revenue by 284,500 million won.

MINISTER SAYS \$5-BILLION TRADE DEFICIT EXPECTED

SK100527 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said yesterday that the nation would suffer about \$5 billion deficit in the current account with foreign nations this year, compared with \$5.4 billion last year. Answering questions by lawmakers on the special Budget-Settlement Committee of the National Assembly, Sin, however, said that the expected deficit this year could have been reduced drastically had it not been for massive rice imports to make up for the bad crop last year.

Lawmakers continued interpellation in connection with the government budget bill for next year in the Budget-Settlement Committee, during which many voiced opposition to the government plan to impose a new education tax.

Rep Cho Pyong-kyu of the Korea National Party said although educational investment was necessary, the timing was bad because of the business slump. He added: It would not be too late if the government imposed the tax when the nation's economic situation took a turn for better.

Rep Kim Tok-kyu of the Democratic Korea Party sided with Rep Cho in opposing the education tax. He said if the government was determined to force the tax plan through, the planned imposition in the form of an addition to the existing property tax should be reconsidered. Rep Cho asked the government to keep next year's budget at this year's level if the government was confident commodity prices could be kept below 12-14 percent.

Rep Mun Pyong-yang asked what plan the government had to "substantially" raise the living standards of the people, arguing that nominal increase in per capita GNP figures had nothing to do with actual living standards.

Rep Kim of the DKP asked for clarification of Point Two of the joint communique from the Korea-U.S. summit talks, wondering if it provided that Korea should participate in a conflict in the Middle East along with the United States if one warranting U.S. participation broke out.

ROK TO BORROW \$600 MILLION FOR AGRICULTURE

SK100126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 10 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government plans to borrow some 600 million dollars from the World Bank and other transnational financing institutions next year to finance agricultural projects in the country.

Officials at the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry said Tuesday that the projects to be carried out under the loans will center on the cultivation of farmland and the expansion of irrigation facilities.

The capital, which is expected to flow into the country mostly on medium and long-term bases, is part of the funds needed for Korea's Fifth Five-Year Social and Economic Plan, which starts next year.

The officials said that Korea has so far borrowed, on both government and private levels, a total of about one billion dollars from international financing organizations, including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, for agricultural and fisheries projects.

ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT, STATE COUNCIL

Proceedings of Opening Session

BK091527 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The first meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened at 1000 today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Present were 474 People's Assembly representatives, heads of the diplomatic corps in Burma and observers.

Director General of the People's Assembly Office U Aung Khin Tint officiated as secretary of the meeting.

First, Assemblyman U Aung Kyin of Mandalay Division's Taungtha-I constituency was nominated as acting chairman of the meeting by U Aye Thein, representative from Karen State's Papun-II constituency. The nomination was seconded by U Ohn Han, representative from Magwe Division's Aunglan-I, and approved by the assembly. The secretary announced the appointment of U Aung Kyin as acting chairman of the meeting.

Then, Acting Chairman U Aung Kyin took his seat and his oath. Next, all the assembly representatives took their oaths in the presence of the acting chairman, who then signed the book of records. The acting chairman then announced that all of the 474 eligible representatives were present. He declared the meeting valid and open.

Next, the agenda for the first meeting of the Third People's Assembly was read out by the acting chairman and endorsed by the assembly.

Later, Elections Commission Chairman U Ba Nyein presented his commission's report concerning the third elections for the People's Assembly and People's Councils at various levels. The report was put on record by the assembly.

Next, the acting chairman, after obtaining the approval of the assembly on the regular reports of the State Council and the central organs of power, announced that those reports had been put on record. The acting chairman also reported to the assembly that the summarized report concerning the review and recommendations by the Second People's Assembly had been distributed to the assembly representatives.

U Aung Thein, representative of Rangoon Division's Yankin constituency, moved a motion to express condolences for the death of Assemblyman U Thaung Kyi of Mayangon-I constituency. The motion was seconded by Brig Gen Than Nyunt of Sagaing Division's Shwebo-I. The acting chairman announced that the People's Assembly regretted the death of U Thaung Kyi and that the motion had been put on record.

Proceeding according to the agenda, the assembly was then briefly recessed to elect members of the panel of chairmen from various states and divisions. When the meeting resumed, 14 members of the panel of chairmen elected from various states and divisions were announced by the acting chairman. The assembly unanimously approved the elected members.

The elected members of the panel of chairmen then took their reserved seats. The acting chairman then announced that U Ngwe Saing, representative from Shan State's Kyaukse-I constituency, would officiate as alternate chairman of the session. He then handed over his duties to the alternate chairman.

The assembly meeting was then recessed for about 1 hour to cast secret votes to elect 14 members of the State Council from different states and divisions in accordance with Article 64A of the state Constitution.

When the meeting resumed, the alternate chairman announced the names of the elected 14 members of the State Council from different states and divisions. In accordance with Article 64B of the state Constitution, the chairman asked for the nomination of 14 more members of the State Council from among the assembly representatives. Assembly representatives, using the electronic secret vote casting system, then voted individually on

the 14 representatives nominated by the State Council. The alternate chairman later announced the names of the 14 elected State Council members who won more than 50 percent of the votes cast.

State Council members next took their reserved seats. The assembly meeting was then recessed to enable the State Council to convene to elect a chairman and a secretary as well as to prepare nomination lists of members for different central organs of power so that the assembly could vote on them.

When the meeting resumed, State Council members elected U San Yu as chairman and U Aye Ko as secretary of the State Council. The alternate chairman reported the matter to the assembly and assembly representatives unanimously endorsed the elections. The alternate chairman then announced that in accordance with Article 77 of the state Constitution, U San Yu becomes the president of the country.

Next, the alternate chairman announced that the State Council had been formed with U San Yu as chairman, U Aye Ko as secretary, elected representatives as members and the prime minister making up the last member.

The alternate chairman presented to the assembly a 17-member Council of Ministers nominated by the State Council. Assembly representatives, using an electronic secret-vote-casting system, voted individually on the members of the Council of Ministers. The alternate chairman announced the names of the 17 elected members of the Council of Ministers who won more than 50 percent of the votes cast.

This was followed by the alternate chairman presenting to the assembly the nomination of a nine-member Council of People's Justices. After assembly representatives had cast their votes secretly, the alternate chairman announced the names of nine members of the Council of People's Justices who won more than 50 percent of the votes cast.

This was followed by the alternate chairman presenting to the assembly the nomination of a six-member Council of People's Attorneys. After assembly representatives had secretly cast their votes, those who were elected to the Council of People's Attorneys by winning more than 50 percent of the votes were announced by the alternate chairman.

Next, the alternate chairman presented to the assembly the nomination of the State Council for the six-member Council of People's Inspectors. After assembly representatives had voted secretly, those who were elected to the Council of People's Inspectors by winning more than 50 percent of the votes were announced by the alternate chairman.

The elected members of the Council of Ministers, the Council of People's Justices, the Council of People's Attorneys and the Council of People's Inspectors took their reserved seats. The meeting was then briefly adjourned to enable the Council of Ministers to elect the prime minister and deputy prime ministers as well as for the other central organs of power to elect their respective chairmen.

The alternate chairman announced the formation of the Council of Ministers with U Maung Maung Kha as prime minister and Thura U Tun Tin and Gen Thura Kyaw Htin as deputy prime ministers; the Council of People's Justices with U Maung Maung Kyaw Win as chairman; the Council of People's Attorneys with U Myint Maung as chairman; and the Council of People's Inspectors with U San Maung as chairman. He also announced the assignment of duties with various ministries to the members of the Council of Ministers.

Today's session of the Third People's Assembly ended at 1635.

New Council of Ministers

BK091553 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The first meeting of the Third People's Assembly which opened today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, elected a 17-member Council of Ministers. The assembly also elected the prime minister and allocated duties to the members of the Council of Ministers.

The following are the appointments made today:

Prime minister	U Maung Maung Kha of Hlaing-II
Deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance	Thura U Tun Tin of Nattalin-I
Deputy prime minister and minister of defense	Gen Thura Kyaw Htin of Mingaladon
Minister of agriculture and forests	U Ye Gaung of Henzada-II
Minister of cooperatives	U Sein Tun of Myingyan-II
Minister of transport and communications	Thura U Saw Pru of Akyab-I
Minister of foreign affairs	U Chit Hlaing of Ma-Ubin-I
Minister of industry-I	U Tint Swe of Hmawbi-II
Minister of industry-II	U Maung Cho of Yedashe-II
Minister of construction	U Hla Tun of Padaung-I
Minister of mines	U Than Tin of Bassein East-I
Minister of trade	U Khin Maung Gyi of Daik-U I
Minister of education	U Kyaw Nyein of Mandalay Northwest-I
Minister of information and culture	U Aung Kyaw Myint of Nyaung-U II
Minister of home and religious affairs	Col Bo Ni of Kyaiklat-I
Minister of labor and social welfare	U Ohn Kyaw of Paungde-I
Minister of health	U Tun Way of Yamethin-II

State Council Members

BK091555 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text:] The first meeting of the Third People's Assembly which began today elected members of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The members in the State Council are:

Chairman	U San Yu, assembly representative from Bahan constituency
Secretary	U Aye Ko, assembly representative of Taikkyi-I
Members	U Kyaw Sein, representative of Mergui-East II Thakin Khin, representative of Chauk-I U Khin Maung, representative of Ye-I U Khin Aye, representative of Sagaing-I U Saw Ohn, representative of Namtu U Soe Hlaing, representative of Kyaukse-II U San Kyi, representative of Lawksawk U Sein Lwin, representative of Mandalay Northwest II U Sein Win, representative of Tavoy-I U Zaw Win, representative of Kayan-II Brig Gen Tin U, representative of Mudon-I U Hpau Yu Kha, representative of Myitkyina-I U Van Kulh, representative of Haka U Ba Thaw, representative of Pyu-I Thura U Min Thein, representative of Pegu-II Dr Maung Maung, representative of Mandalay Northeast-I Dr Maung Lwin, representative of Kyaukse-I

U Nahn San Myat Shwe, representative of Pagan-III
U Hla Maung, representative of Moulmeingyun-II
Dr Hla Han, representative of Pyapon-I
U Tha Kyaw, representative of Myauk-U II
U Thaing Than Tin, representative of Loikaw-II
U Thaung Tin, representative of Twante-II
U Than Sein, representative of Pakkoku-II
Thura U Aung Pe, representative of Minbu-I
Thakin Aung Min, representative of Matupi-I

The prime minister makes up the last member of the State Council.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 19-25 OCT PERIOD

BK260433 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 19-25 October:

Kandal: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1439 on 19 October reports that production groups in Leuk Dek District, Kandal Province, plan to plant 3,260 ha of rice, 2,500 ha of grain and 1,110 ha of subsidiary crops during the dry season. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 19 October mentions that the district has available 3,070 oxen and buffalo, 32 mechanical pumps, 1,337 plows, 734 harrows, 5,484 hoes, 306 carts, 100 tons of chemical fertilizer and nearly 100 tons of seeds.

Prey Veng: The radio at 1230 GMT on 19 October notes that up to mid-October, Prey Veng District, Prey Veng Province, planted more than 7,000 ha of floating rice. The district agricultural service gave (?49) mechanical pumps to its production units. SPK at 1439 GMT on 19 October adds that Kompong Trabek District, Prey Veng Province, plans to cultivate 4,000 ha of dry-season rice. This district just planted 210 ha of dry-season rice. Meanwhile, the district has repaired 26 waterpumps.

Kompong Chhnang: The radio at 0400 GMT on 21 October reports on agricultural production in Kompong Chhnang Province as follows: From the beginning of the rainy season to September, the peasants transplanted rice on 30,040.5 ha and cultivated floating rice on 9,641 ha and irrigated rice on 3,066.5 ha; they also grew subsidiary crops on 5,937.5 ha and industrial crops on 359 ha. The report adds that because of drought and floods some rice crops were partly damaged; moreover, drought also ruined a number of subsidiary crops. The report does not elaborate.

Battambang: SPK at 0358 GMT on 22 October says that Ratanamondol District, Battambang Province, which achieved its rainy-season rice production target of 2,550 ha now plans to plant 2,000 ha of subsidiary crops in the dry season.

Kampot: According to the radio at 1230 GMT on 22 October, the peasants in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, transplanted 1,266.5 ha of third-month rice, 310.5 ha of sixth-month rice and 23 ha of farm rice. The radio adds that after harvest the third-month rice yielded 433 tons of paddy.

VODK REPORTS INSTANCES OF SRV POISON USEKompong Cham Villages

BK061142 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpt] On 18 October the Vietnamese added poison to some medicine, and it killed seven inhabitants of O Don Nhar village and two others in Tonle San village of Trapeang Por commune, Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province. Our people in Prey Chhor District are extremely angry with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and murderers for poisoning medicine, food, candies, vegetables and foodstuffs on sale at marketplaces everywhere, thus indiscriminately killing our people -- men and women, young and old alike.

Kompong Speu Market

BK061132 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] On 20 October the Vietnamese mixed poison in rice, cakes, candies and various foodstuffs on sale in Kompong Speu market, thereby causing the death of 50 inhabitants who bought and ate goods from this market. Faced with such savage, wanton and extremely cruel crimes of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who use poisons to kill our people by the dozens and hundreds, our people in Kompong Speu town, as well as those in other areas in the zone under temporary Vietnamese control, are deeply afflicted with grief and are highly indignant at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

VODK: RAILROAD BRIDGE IN KAMPOT DESTROYED

BK041318 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
3 Nov 81

[Text] At 2200 on 29 October our army and guerrillas attacked and cut a bridge on the railway line near Tuol village, Tok La'ak commune, Prey Nop District, Kampot Province. We completely destroyed this 60-meter bridge. Four of the Vietnamese enemy who were defending this bridge were killed and 6 others were wounded, for a total of 10 casualties. The survivors escaped to Chen position. We destroyed and seized a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people of Prey Nop District, Kampot Province!

VODK REPORTS DEGA-FULRO BATTLE ACTIVITIESBan Me Thuot Battlefield

BK041236 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
1 Nov 81

[Text] Here is a report of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 2 and 5 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Buon A Rin) village and in (Buon Dong) plantation, east (Buon Ho), killing three and wounding three others. They seized 2 AR-15's, 3 handgrenades and a watch.

On 11 and 15 July the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy were ambushed on the road from (Buon Iea Sut) to (Me Lis). They were attacked south of (Gia) village, east of (Hiea Oeun). Eight were killed and 8 others were wounded. Three military barracks and a storehouse were destroyed. Three AK's, an AK-54, an AR-15, 75 rounds of AK ammunition, 2,315 kg of medicine and a quantity of documents and material were seized.

From 18 to 21 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy east of Ban Me Thuot, in (Chas Buon Piel) village, west of (Buon Sot), and ambushed trucks on the road between (Het Buon Rieng) and (Tik Liev), killing 5 of the enemy and wounding 10 others. They destroyed a truck and seized 3 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 100 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and a quantity of documents.

In summary, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 37 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a truck, 3 military barracks and a storehouse. They seized 6 AK's, 5 AR-15's, an AK-54 and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Kontum Battlefield

BK040748 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
29 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities on the Kontum battlefield: On 1, 3 and 7 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's trucks on Route 14, attacked the enemy near (Pan Kan Tao) village and ambushed the Vietnamese on the road between (Kan Ponh) and (Kan Nhep) villages. Four of the Vietnamese enemy were killed and eight others were wounded. The guerrillas destroyed a jeep, and seized 4 AK's, a carbine, 50 rounds of AK ammunition and a quantity of materiel.

On 14 and 16 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Buon Iea Pai) village, north of Kontum, and in (Buon Gue Til) village, south of Kontum, killing two and wounding five others. They seized an AR-15 and 100 rounds of ammunition.

On 18 and 21 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road between (Plei Khoc) and (Plei Lan Lu Kram). The enemy was attacked at (Chi Khoan Loc) east of Kontum. Four of the enemy were killed and three others were wounded. Three AK's, 300 rounds of ammunition and 5 kg of medicine were seized.

On 26 and 30 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy along the road to (O Iea) plantation. The enemy walked on landmines in (Buon Van Koeng) plantation. The guerrillas killed nine of the enemy and wounded four others. They seized 6 AK's and 120 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on the Kontum battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 39 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a jeep and seized 13 AK's, an AR-15, a carbine and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Pleiku Battlefield

BK041153 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 2, 4 and 7 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Buon Sanh) on Route 14, west of (Plei Mai). They attacked the enemy near (Buon M'hong) village, west of (Plai Tos). They killed eight Vietnamese soldiers and wounded five others. They destroyed 2 barracks and seized 2 AK's, 4 AR-15's, 264 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 1 kg of medicine, a watch and a quantity of documents.

On 15 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemy's trucks on the road from (Plei Se) to Chev Rev, destroying a 10-wheel truck, killing three of the enemy and wounding two others. They seized 2 AK's, an AR-15, 100 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 20 kg of medicine, a radio receiver and a quantity of materiel.

On 19, 22, 23 and 28 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy west of (Plei Chrev) village. They ambushed the enemy on the road from (Tis Kan Kres) to (Kan Krat) village. They attacked the Vietnamese in (Plei Kleng Yat) plantation and east of (Ha Pou Nhoeun). Five Vietnamese soldiers were killed and three others were wounded. Three AK's, 105 rounds of ammunition and an AR-15 were seized.

In summary, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 26 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed two barracks and a truck and seized seven AK's, six AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Dalat Battlefield

BK040708 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Here is a report of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities on the Dalat battlefield:

On 4, 7 and 11 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Buon Chieng Ka) plantation. The enemy fell into pitfalls north of (Dem Vien) village and north of Dalat. Four of the enemy were killed and eight others were wounded. An AK and 30 rounds of ammunition were seized.

On 15, 16 and 21 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Buon Pon) village, south of (Chet Trang). The enemy suffered from automatic bows at (Buon Giac To) and walked on landmines along (Giac Tron) stream. Five were killed and eight others were wounded.

From 24 to 27 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Buon Ya Ta) plantation, east of Dalat. The enemy fell into pitfalls along (Giac Kron) stream, east of (Lac Yien). They were ambushed on the route between (Ha Ninh) and (Tho), and they walked on landmines along (Iea Tan) stream. The guerrillas killed 6 of the enemy and wounded 6 others and seized 2 AK's and 40 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on the Dalat battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 37 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and seized 3 AK's and 70 rounds of ammunition.

Phan Rang Battlefield

BK020955 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla activities on the Phan Rang battlefield:

On 5, 13 and 22 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy when it moved from (Binh Long) village to (Ta Ninh) village. The Vietnamese were attacked in a region south of Route 1 and 10 km south of (Tau Vinh) village. The guerrillas killed 6 of the Vietnamese enemy, wounded 6 others and seized an AK, an AR-15, 50 rounds of AK ammunition and 60 rounds of AR-15 ammunition.

On 23 and 24 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy east of (Ho Pring) village and south of (Nhang Kamng), killing three and wounding two others. They seized two handgrenades.

On 25 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese enemy trucks east of (Kang Thach) and ambushed the enemy east of (Ma Lang) village. They destroyed a truck, killed 6 of the Vietnamese enemy and wounded 8 others and seized 4 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a carbine, 200 rounds of carbine ammunition, 15 sets of military clothes, 150 kg of rice, 200 kg of salt, 120 kg of medicine and a quantity of documents.

On 26, 27 and 30 July the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy east of (Xan Xo), east of (Binh Moan) village, and ambushed Vietnamese trucks traveling from Ban Me Thuot to Pleiku, killing three of the enemy and wounding two others. They destroyed a truck.

In sum, on the Phan Rang battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 36 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed two trucks and seized five AK's, three AR-15's, a carbine and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

LNLF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN CHAMPASSAK REPORTED

BK091610 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrilla battle activities on the Champassak Province battlefield:

On 4, 7 and 8 October the LNFL guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemy aggressors when they moved from (Pev) village to (O Phlep), killing four and wounding another. The enemy stepped on landmines, killing two and wounding another.

On 24 and 25 October the Vietnamese enemy, when leaving (O Phak) position for (O Pien) village, stepped on landmines, killing 11 and wounding a number of others.

On 26 and 27 October the Vietnamese enemy, when moving from (O Phak) position to (Priel) village and from (Pev) village to (O Damrei Slap), stepped on landmines, killing six and wounding eight others.

In sum, on the Champassak battlefield the LNFL guerrillas inflicted 33 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy.

AFP: SIHANOUK WANTS SON SANN TO HEAD COALITION

BK070842 Hong Kong AFP in English 0822 GMT 7 Nov 81

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk continues to back his onetime Prime Minister Son Sann to head a planned anti-Vietnamese coalition, members of the Prince's entourage said today.

Sihanouk, in exile in Mougins, France, expressed his "unvarying" stance to his delegates here, who are trying to set up a tripartite alliance with the group led by Son Sann and the ousted Khmer Rouge government. "I unvaryingly propose Sandech (His Excellency) Son Sann to be prime minister," said the prince in terse new cabled instructions to his negotiators, who had sought guidance.

Senior Thai officials have privately expressed the hope that Son Sann, a 70-year-old untainted by any past association with the feared Khmer Rouge, would think again. Likewise, many Western diplomats here regard his participation as essential to give the proposed coalition credibility in the international arena.

In the cable to his delegates here, Prince Sihanouk said he would convene, in Paris in mid-December, the first congress of his United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Pacific and Cooperative Cambodia, known as Funcipec from the French acronym. The prince was postponing an earlier reported plan to visit soon his former exile home in Pyongyang, North Korea, to prepare for the congress, aides said.

Senior diplomats here from both the Eastern bloc and the West consider Sihanouk a skillful maneuverer who may yet emerge as the figure around whom both sides could negotiate a political settlement in Cambodia.

A highly-placed source here from an Eastern bloc country said privately last week that Vietnam apparently had sent a new feeler to the prince, who had spurned an earlier offer to return to Cambodia after Hanoi's forces captured Phnom Penh in January 1979 from the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, which seized it in 1975.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET OCTOBER REVOLUTION MARKED

Vientiane Rally

BK071510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] On the evening of 5 November the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism, in collaboration with the Laos-USSR Friendship Association, organized a glorious rally at Vientiane Theater to open the national week of Lao-Soviet solidarity and friendship in connection with the celebration of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and, at the same time, to welcome and greet the visiting USSR-Laos Friendship Association delegation led by Leonid Popov, space hero of the Soviet Union and vice president of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association.

Present on the Presidium rostrum were Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary in the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chief of the National Planning Committee; Khamsouk Saignaseng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and president of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association; Khoun Chandeng, vice minister of foreign affairs; Bouma Mithong, secretary of the LPRP Vientiane Municipality Committee; and representatives of trade unions, youth and women's unions.

Also present on the Presidium rostrum were Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Leonid Popov, Soviet cosmonaut, vice president of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association; Sedenko, head of the delegation of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, member of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Union; and (Maduyan Rajmit), head of the Soviet cinematographic delegation and deputy chief of the Cinematographic Service of the Armenian SSR.

Attending the rally were ministers and vice ministers, members of the Supreme People's Council, members of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, members of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association and more than 1,000 cadres, workers and students. Attending as distinguished guests were diplomats of the socialist countries in Laos, members of the delegations of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions and the Soviet Cinematographic Service, and Soviet experts working in Laos.

Khamsouk Saignaseng delivered a speech at the rally. He said in part as follows: On 7 November 1917 the entire world was shaken by the resounding success of the Great October Socialist Revolution led by the great Lenin. It was the first success of the proletarian class in the history of mankind. As a result of this success, vast Russia changed its system from the feudal, capitalist system to the socialist system -- a system free from the exploitation of man by man and a system in which everyone enjoys genuine democratic freedoms and equality. The success of the Great October Socialist Revolution was not an accident, but a rule in the development of human society. This success served as a warning note to all mankind that the capitalist system is approaching its end.

He continued: The Soviet people deserve the slogan of the great Lenin: We have the right to be proud and happy because we are the first people to fell a beast, namely, capitalism, in any part of the world. This beast has caused bloodshed all over the earth. Certainly it will not be long before it is eliminated, no matter how cruel and ferocious it may be in its final struggle.

He then pointed out the great achievements recorded in various fields by the Soviet people in building developed socialism. In particular, the 11th 5-Year State Plan will result in great economic superiority for the Soviet Union and help further improve the people's living conditions.

On this occasion, Khamsouk Saignaseng expressed deep gratitude to the Leninist party and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for giving sincere, all-round and effective support and assistance to the Lao people's cause of defending and building their socialist fatherland. He wished for the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Lao and Soviet peoples to last forever.

Vladimir Sobchenko took the floor to make a speech. He said in part as follows: Our state was born as a preacher of friendship and peace among nations. During the past 64 years as well as the present, our people's thinking is closely related to labor and peacetime construction work. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev once said: In defending peace, we have worked not only for the present living generation and not only for our children but also for the happiness of a dozen future generations.

To ensure happiness for this and future generations is a just duty. For this reason, the cause of peace is everyone's cause. All peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government have thus been accepted by all progressive mankind with pleasure. Nevertheless, the Washington administration, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces are currently colluding to create a situation of cold war and tension in the world, heedless of the crimes committed by their blood-stained hands.

In conclusion, he hailed the heroic Lao people for struggling side by side in a positive manner with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and various justice-loving nations throughout the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. He hoped that the all-round relations between Laos and the Soviet Union would last forever.

Leonid Popov also delivered a speech at the rally. He first expressed his happiness to be paying this visit to Laos on behalf of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association and the Soviet people. He extended the Soviet people's warm salutations to the heroic Lao people. Then he mentioned the importance of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution; the various achievements of space explorations, which are the common achievements of the cooperation among socialist countries; and of peace -- an aspiration of the Soviet people and various peace-loving nations in the world.

In conclusion, he praised the heroic, unyielding struggle waged by the Lao people of all nationalities in the past as well as at present to defend and build their socialist country. He expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the Lao and Soviet people will grow and blossom continuously.

The rally ended in a joyous atmosphere.

A ceremony was held afterwards to open the Soviet film week organized on the occasion of the celebration of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The distinguished guests attending the rally viewed documentary films on the 26th CPSU Congress and the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the LPDR National Day and a film entitled "October."

Meeting With Souphanouvong

BK071315 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 7 Nov (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], on November 6 received here the delegation of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association led by its vice president, Leonid Popov, who is also a Soviet cosmonaut.

The Soviet delegation was in the company of Leuam Insisieangmai, Standing Committee member of the PSA, vice president of the Lao-USSR Friendship Association; and Somsanit Khambai, secretary of the said association. V.F. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador, and Yuriy Astakhov, representative of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association to Laos, were also present.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and good understanding.

On this occasion, the host and the guests discussed on the space research, issues on peace and other international problems. Both sides also appraised the enhancement of the friendship relations and cooperation between the USSR-Laos and Laos-USSR Friendship Associations and hailed for the all-round strengthening of the fraternal friendship relations, the combative solidarity and the mutual cooperation and assistance basing on Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism between the two peoples, Laos and USSR.

Officials' Greeting to Experts

BK071450 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on the afternoon of 5 November Sanan Souththichak, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of communications, public works and transportation, led a group of representatives from various ministries and ministerial-level committees to greet the Soviet experts currently working in Laos at the club of the office of economic counsellors of the Soviet Embassy in Laos.

Sanan Souththichak spoke about the importance of the Great October Revolution, during which the fraternal Soviet people, under the correct leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Brezhnev, recorded great success in building developed socialism in their country, thereby building the material and technical foundations for their advancement toward communism. He then wished for the daily development of the fine solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. He wished the Soviet experts working in Laos success in carrying out their tasks of proletarian internationalism. He thanked all the Soviet experts for making positive contributions with their intelligence and strength in assisting the Lao people in building and developing their country.

Afterwards, (Sevalnev), acting economic counsellor of the Soviet Union to Laos, expressed sincere thanks on behalf of all Soviet experts to the Lao party, government and people for giving spiritual support and making it possible for them to carry out their work successfully. At the same time, he expressed the ardent belief that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, and with the party, government and people of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries standing by their side, the Lao people will surely score glorious successes in the revolutionary cause of socialist transformation and construction.

Soviet Embassy Banquet

BK091033 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Nov (KPL) -- V.F. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos, on November 7 organized here a banquet commemorating the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Personalities among those present on this occasion were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice premier and minister of finance; Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamdao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee; along with other members of the party CC, the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of the international organizations to Laos were also on hand.

On this occasion a toast for the expanded socialist construction in the Soviet Union and for the strengthening of friendship relations, the solidarity and firm cooperation between Laos and the USSR had been proposed by the guests and the host. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

SIANG PASASON Editorial

BK091041 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Nov 81

[SIANG PASASON editorial: "Wholeheartedly Greet the 64th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] Today all Lao people are elated to be celebrating, together with the fraternal Soviet people and progressive mankind throughout the world, the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. World history shows that the success of the Russian proletariat under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Communist Party in the Great October Socialist Revolution marked a basic turning point in the history of the world. The October Revolution opened a new era in the revolution of society and led all mankind from the old world of capitalism into the new world of socialism. This is why the celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution has become a genuine international festival for all workers and revolutionaries throughout the world.

The Great October Socialist Revolution paved the way for the Soviet people to build an entirely new social economy. This social system has continuously advanced and nothing can obstruct it. It required more than 350 years for the capitalist system to build its strength through intimidation in a more prosperous part of the world, but the 64-year-old Soviet social system, through the implementation of only 10 5-year plans, has successfully turned the land of the October Revolution, the country of Lenin, into the strongest country in the world -- a country with marvelously developed industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture and society; a country with powerful national defense forces; and a country which has always adhered to a policy of safeguarding peace.

Because of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 260 million Soviet people have achieved success in building a socialist system. The Soviet people are now marching majestically toward the building of a communist society. The success of the Soviet people represents a new and highly significant source of strength in the international arena. It has enhanced the roles and strength of the world socialist system -- a system which stands as a decisive factor in determining the direction of the development of society; a force enthusiastically advancing the revolutionary movements throughout the world; and an encouragement for progressive mankind to continue its movements of struggle for the common revolutionary goal of the era. At the same time, it has gained vigorous support from the various progressive forces in all five continents who are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Our commemoration of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution this year expresses our profound gratitude to Marxism-Leninism, to the party of the great Lenin and to the October Socialist Revolution, which have paved the way for our advancement toward the achievements and successes of today. The Great October Socialist Revolution has given us experience and helped us gain a thorough understanding of the revolutionary spirit and self-reliance. The example of the Soviet working class and people has guided us in maintaining and building a new socialist system in our country. At the same time, through the Great October Socialist Revolution, we have learned from the sense of management, regulations, labor discipline and initiatives of the Soviet working class and people, which we have used as guidelines in consolidating the sense of management, regulations, labor discipline and initiatives of our Lao cadres, soldiers, workers and people.

We must strive to study culture, revolutionary theory and economic, state and social management; firmly grasp the law of social development and the laws of nature; and endeavor to fully promote and expand the role of the system wherein the party leads, the state manages and the people are the masters in all sectors of work. We must learn from the Soviet people how to develop a spirit of solidarity among all the people in the country and how to foster international solidarity in order to enhance and strengthen the solidarity in the ranks of our Lao cadres, party members, soldiers, people of all nationalities and ethnic minorities and of all classes under the party's leadership.

In addition, we must enhance the working class' spirit of internationalism; consolidate and expand the relations of friendship and close solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and various socialist countries; and maintain the solidarity with the peace- and justice-loving people in the world in order to fulfill the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our country and to contribute to the common cause of the world revolution.

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, all Lao people would like to express their profound gratitude to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the CPSU and to the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for enhancing the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and effectively supporting and assisting the Lao revolution. We express our sincere thanks to the Soviet experts for promoting the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and working tirelessly for the cause of the Lao revolution.

The Lao people of various nationalities convey warm and cordial greetings to the fraternal Soviet people and wish them, under the leadership of the CPSU -- the party of great Lenin -- glorious success in promoting and expanding the achievements scored over the past 64 years and advancing toward implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan for 1981-85 so as to lead the country of the Great Lenin in a rapid march toward the goal of communism.

THAI 'TERRORISTS' KILLED IN VIENTIANE PROVINCE

BK080658 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] At 1930 on 6 November five armed Thai terrorists crossed over from the Thai side to the Lao side at Ban Khok Sai in Sithantai canton, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Province, to engage in espionage activities against the local villagers.

Implementing the task of maintaining public security for the villagers, Lao border defense soldiers countered the Thai terrorists. A clash between the two sides resulted in the instantaneous killing of two terrorists.

SRV 'FABRICATIONS' ON KAMPUCHEA REJECTED

BK091542 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Vietnam, the Villain of the Peace in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] During the recent UN General Assembly debate on the situation in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese permanent representative to the United Nations made a number of unfounded accusations against Thailand by saying that Thailand has allowed certain outside powers to use its territory as the base for recruiting and supplying the Khmer Rouge and Khmer reactionary forces, and that Thai armed forces have violated daily the territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Worse still was the allegation that the Thai "Task Force 80" was coordinating with a certain relief organization in commanding the activities of the Khmer Rouge and other Khmer reactionary forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

As is known to all, such allegations are nothing but another thinly veiled attempt by Vietnam to divert world attention away from the root cause of the tension and instability in the region, namely, Vietnam's aggression and continued occupation of Kampuchea and policy of expansionism in Indochina. As part of its expansionist scheme, Vietnam has resorted to conducting devious propaganda campaigns to mislead other countries from facts and real issues while labeling others who are opposed to its action as the perpetrators of the tension and instability of the region, but such allegations can deceive no one because the facts are obvious to all.

Thailand has strictly adhered to a policy of noninvolvement in the Kampuchean conflict. Thailand desires to see the restoration of peace and stability in Kampuchea. This is because Vietnam's aggression of Kampuchea has posed a threat to its security as the result of the deployment of Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Thailand has also had to bear the burden of caring for hundreds of thousands of displaced Kampucheans who have been forced to flee the Vietnamese onslaught.

Furthermore, the continuing conflict could only lead to further big power rivalry and escalation in Southeast Asia. Thailand and its ASEAN partners have therefore cooperated with the vast majority of the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem through the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the respect for the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the UN international conference on Kampuchea.

It is, therefore, impossible that Thailand would collude with certain outside powers to create tension in the region, as alleged by Vietnam. On the other hand, whose troops was it that invaded Kampuchea in January 1979 in blatant violation of the fundamental principles of the international law and the UN Charter? Whose troops, 200,000 strong, continues to occupy Kampuchea to wage a war of aggression? With whose enormous assistance and war supply are the Vietnamese troops waging this war and maintaining their illegal occupation of Kampuchea? And whose troops was it that committed a most blatant act of intrusion into Thai territory on 23 June 1979, causing losses of lives and property of Thai villagers in the border areas?

To the vast majority of the international community which have voted in the UN General Assembly to condemn the continued occupation of Kampuchea, the truth is clear as to who the aggressor is. This is also reflected by the recent endorsement by 100 members of the UN General Assembly of a draft resolution on Kampuchea submitted by ASEAN and 28 other countries calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam should, therefore, realize that pure fabrications and unfounded allegations would only serve to invite the ridicule and condemnation of the international community.

As for the reference made about the "Task Force 80," it should be pointed out that the sole purpose of this unit is to coordinate international assistance for the Kampuchean displaced persons on the Thai-Kampuchean border in cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other international voluntary relief agencies. These refugees, numbering hundreds of thousands, are the product of Vietnam's aggression of Kampuchea, which has resulted in heavy fighting and wide-spread famine in that country.

Thailand has demonstrated its good faith regarding the border situation by proposing the stationing of a UN observation team on the Thai side of the Thai-Kampuchean border to attest to the fact that Thailand strictly adheres to a policy of noninvolvement in the fighting in Kampuchea and has provided only humanitarian assistance to civilian Kampucheans, not any other assistance as falsely claimed by Vietnam. However, Vietnam has rejected this proposal because it knows all too well that the stationing of the UN observers would only reveal the truth of its atrocities in Kampuchea.

CLASHES NEAR KAMPUCHEAN BORDER REPORTED

BK080200 Bangkok POST in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The Thai-Kampuchean border was tense yesterday after a long battle between Vietnamese-led troops and Khmer resistance forces close to Aranyaprathet. About 20 artillery shells fired by the Vietnamese landed in Kap Choeng District of Surin early yesterday, injuring three villagers, one seriously.

Military and police sources said Thai border troops at both spots were placed on full alert and were prepared to retaliate if the fighting spilled over the border.

Heavy fighting between Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin troops and three Khmer Serei factions erupted on Friday night and lasted till noon yesterday near four Thai border villages, the sources said. The clash, reported to be the third this month, broke out when Vietnamese forces bombarded three camps belonging to Khmer resistance chiefs Chea Chhut, Nhem Saphon and Chea Chhaiya. The camps are sited on a 10-kilometre stretch along the Thai-Kampuchean border at Ban Khok Sung, Ban Kut Phu, Ban Non Mak Mun and Ban Nong Chan.

Two Khmer Serei soldiers and five civilians were reported wounded. At the height of the battle, a Thai reconnaissance plane was sent to observe the fighting.

On clashes between November 1 and 4, a larger number of casualties were reported on both sides, including six people allegedly affected by toxic chemicals.

Military sources said they expect further suppression drives against Khmer Serei units along the border, as intelligence reports indicated recent movement by about 500 fully armed combatants from Phum Yeang Daengkum in Kampuchea to various posts along the border where fighting was reported.

Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge, who have repeatedly accused Vietnam of using chemical warfare in Kampuchea, yesterday claimed that Kampuchean people in southwestern Kampot Province killed a Vietnamese woman they suspected of poisoning food in a market. The woman was caught and killed on October 25, according to the Khmer Rouge radio, monitored in Bangkok by REUTERS. It said she was found to have two cans of yellow coloured toxic chemical.

The barrage of Khmer Rouge accusations of poisoning of food and water by the Vietnamese intensified when the UN team arrived in Thailand. Vietnam, meanwhile, denounced the team's investigation as a farce directed by the United States and backed by China and Thailand.

Further Report

BK100951 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] According to a report from the Public Relations Department's center in Aranyaprathet, at about 2200 last night Thai soldiers clashed with an unidentified patrol unit of the opposite side while operating along the Thai-Kampuchean border near Bon Non Mak Mun, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. Two Thai soldiers were wounded. It is believed the other side suffered at least one killed. The clash began when the other side fired at the Thai unit with RPG and rifle rounds. The Thai side retaliated. The exchange of fire lasted about 20 minutes.

The report also says that Vietnam has sent a large number of reinforcements to the areas opposite Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts in Prachin Buri Province. This apparently is for a planned mopping-up campaign against the Khieu Samphan units near the Thai border at the end of the monsoon season. The fighting could spill over into Thailand. In this connection, 9th Division Commander Maj Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha has alerted the troops to be prepared for any eventuality.

MATERIALS ON UN TOXIC CHEMICAL TEAM'S VISIT

Cancellation of Border Visit

BK070246 Bangkok POST in English 7 Nov 81 p 20

[Text] Eight chemical specialists, sent here by the United Nations to investigate reports of chemical warfare in Indochina, yesterday abruptly canceled their trip to the Thai-Kampuchean border where they were to interview Khmers claiming to be victims of chemical attacks by Vietnamese forces. Chief of Task Force 80, Col Kitti Phutthiphon, told a POST reporter that he was informed of the cancellation early yesterday morning. No reason was given.

The UN team, which wound up its probe yesterday, is to return to New York either today or tomorrow. It will submit a report to the UN general assembly on December 16-17. The team, led by Maj Gen Ismat Ezz of the Egyptian Army's Medical Corps, arrived in Bangkok last Saturday. The group has since visited a Mong refugee camp in Ban Winai Loei Province, a Lao refugee camp in Nong Khai and Phanat Nikhom Processing Centre to interview refugees who say Vietnamese forces in Laos and Kampuchea sprayed them with toxic chemicals. The group has also met senior Thai officials involved in refugee affairs, including Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila and Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsir.

Yesterday, a POST reporter spoke to some of the Khmer civilians and soldiers who claim to have been exposed to chemical attacks. Nineteen Khmer civilians who said they became sick after eating food or drinking water suspected to be sprayed with chemicals are being treated at Nong Chan Field Hospital under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

One Khmer patient, Hem Sok, 69, from Battambang, told the POST that young Vietnamese aged between 10 to 15 and able to speak the Khmer language were being assigned by their superiors to put toxic chemicals in canals and wells in the western Kampuchean provinces of Pursat, Kompong Chhnang and Battambang. Sok said he had seen several Khmers become sick and die after drinking water from those canals. He himself has been suffering for quite sometime from the effects of chemicals, he added. He said chemical attack victims suffered a severe reddening of the eyes, loss of appetite, lock jaw and dizziness. He said he had lost a lot of weight and felt nauseous all the time.

Seven soldiers from the Khmer Serei group of Chea Chhut also claimed to have been affected by toxic chemicals fired by Vietnamese artillery while they were on patrol. One of the soldiers, Kam Yan, 22, said the group had clashed with Vietnamese forces in the Ban Phum Yang area, about 3 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border on September 1. He said the Vietnamese forces had put toxic chemicals in the mortar shells fired at them.

They were treated at the camp, first being made to inhale smoke from burning car tyres which made them vomit. After that, they were given honey with soft food. They said they had not fully recovered until now. Meanwhile, Chea Chhut has issued an order forbidding his people to drink water or eat any food brought from inside Kampuchea for fear that they may be poisoned.

Extension of Team's Visit

BK090058 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Nov 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The UN team investigating alleged use of toxic chemicals here left for the north again yesterday to probe into "new cases." The 8-man group was initially scheduled to leave for New York Saturday [7 November]. "We have received information that there are some new cases in the north that we have to probe into. We have decided to stay for a few more days," a member of the group said. The UN team, sent here by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, went back to refugee camps in Ban Winai in Loei yesterday to investigate victims and witnesses of the alleged use of toxins.

Members of the UN team said they had recorded testimonies of the toxin victims, but said no material evidence had so far been collected. "It is my first visit to Southeast Asia and Thailand. I am impressed by the Thai people. They are healthy and smiling although they are not rich," said Maj Gen Dr Essmat A. Ezz, an Egyptian doctor who leads the UN team. He also expressed satisfaction at the Thai Government's cooperation in the investigation.

SIAM RAT Editorial

BK071100 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The Heng Samrin Government's Suspicious Attitude"]

[Text] A UN team, appointed directly by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, is currently investigating and collecting information in refugee camps in Thailand, near the Lao and Kampuchean borders, on the use of toxic compounds. Thai military sources have confirmed that toxic compounds have been used against antigovernment forces in Laos and Kampuchea -- for example, the Meo in Laos and the Kampuchean groups which oppose the Heng Samrin government. A U.S. State Department report also notes that the use of toxic compounds has occurred in Afghanistan as well. Its latest report states that tests conducted on sample leaves collected from Kampuchea indicate that residue found on the leaves is from toxic compounds fatal to humans. The report claims that there is evidence to implicate the Soviet, Lao and Vietnamese Governments in the use of the toxic compounds.

As there is no clear proof of the involvement of the governments of those three countries in the use of the toxic compounds, it is surprising that SPK issued an announcement warning the UN team not to enter Kampuchean territory to collect any information. The announcement charges that entering Kampuchea is a violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The barring of the UN team leads one to wonder why the Heng Samrin government is acting suspiciously if toxic compounds have not been used in Kampuchea. An innocent party would not act that way. Rather, it would welcome moves which would exonerate it from any wrongdoing.

We do not believe that the Heng Samrin government is capable of producing toxic compounds on its own. Other countries must have provided the compounds. The possession of toxic compounds for use in war is a violation of international law. On the humanitarian side, the use of toxic compounds against humans is a barbaric act which must be condemned and stopped. We support the UN efforts to investigate and determine where toxic compounds are being used in order to stop such acts and punish the users.

UN CHEMICAL EXPERTS' TOUR SEEN AS U.S.-PRC PLOT

BK071311 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S.-China Plot Against Vietnam"]

[Text] After fabricating a story about the so-called Vietnamese use of toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea, the United States, China and their followers immediately sent to Thailand a group of UN experts to carry out an investigation. The composition of the UN experts group hired by the United States shows their investigation is an unilateral hostile act against the Indochinese countries. It can convince nobody.

Right after their arrival in Thailand, the UN experts met with the Thai National Security Council to discuss how to carry out their mission. In the past few days the investigation group, headed by an Israeli [as heard] general, has visited refugee camps along the Thai border to gather evidence. However, their mission will get nowhere because there is none of what they are looking for. Willy-nilly they are serving the wicked move to the United States and China against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, which in fact are trying to rally all kinds of Khmer reactionaries to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people.

The UN experts claimed to be on a factfinding tour, but it is not really so. If they want to find out who is to blame for using toxic chemicals, they need not go anywhere. They can gather lively evidence right in the United States, such as the deformed babies, disabled persons and tens of thousands of American GI's who have been affected by U.S. toxic chemicals during the war against the three Indochinese countries.

Why didn't they say anything when many articles and films were released in Western Europe, Japan and even in the United States, exposing U.S. chemical war crimes in Vietnam. Why didn't they make an investigation into the alleged U.S. use of bacteriological weapons against Cuba, and why didn't they keep an eye on secret U.S. tests of chemical and bacteriological weapons in other places in preparation for a new kind of destructive war against other nations?

Public opinion in Mexico and Canada has denounced the United States for causing dengue fever and conjunctivitis, a kind of eye disease, in these countries. Why didn't the UN experts investigate the CIA supply of toxic chemicals to the Afghan rebels to kill teachers and students in Afghanistan.

There is also ample evidence that the Chinese aggressors poisoned many water sources in the six Vietnamese northern border provinces during the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. Obviously the sponsors of the anti-Vietnam campaign hope to discredit Vietnam so as to cover up their genocidal and ecocidal crimes against the three Indochinese countries, but to no avail. This crime should never be forgotten.

U.S., PRC SAID TO PIT ASEAN AGAINST INDOCHINA

OW080805 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 8 -- QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today denounces Beijing and Washington for seeking by every way and means to sow division, enmity, suspicion and opposition between the two groups of countries: Indochina and ASEAN.

The army paper says: "The propaganda campaign launched from Beijing and Washington has been spreading to Bangkok and Singapore... The campaign aims to make people believe that the war danger is coming from Vietnam, that Thailand is directly threatened by aggression from Vietnam, and that Vietnam will expand to the whole of Southeast Asia. That is a wicked campaign aimed at helping its promoters to fish in troubled waters. With that campaign Beijing and Washington are seeking ways and means to press a number of A.S.E.A.N. countries to carry out arms race, build up their military strength and prepare for what they call an eventual 'attack by Vietnam'."

The paper quotes former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as urging in Singapore on November 1st that the Reagan administration give utmost support to the reactionaries of various kinds in Kampuchea against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN continues: "It is worth noticing that a number of ultra-rightists in the ruling circles of A.S.E.A.N. countries have turned a deaf ear to realities in Indochina. They openly chime in with Beijing and Washington and loudly slander Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. They wrongly explained the cause of tension in Southeast Asia. Objectively, they are against the interests of their own people and of the peoples in Southeast Asia. In fact, they are carrying out the orders of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists to sabotage peace, stability, friendship and cooperation among countries in the region. "The peoples of the three Indochinese countries, especially the people of Vietnam, who have made bloody sacrifices for independence and freedom, always wish for cooperation, friendship, and peaceful co-existence with all nations in the region to maintain independence and build their countries. At the same time, we are determined to defeat all dark schemes of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with Washington to sabotage peace [and] stability [and] oppose the peoples in Southeast Asia." The paper concludes by saying that Kissinger's advice to A.S.E.A.N. countries that Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries would change their policy on the Kampuchea and Southeast Asia questions under the pressure of the U.S., China and A.S.E.A.N. nations is sheer skulduggery".

THAILAND SEEN FOLLOWING U.S., PRC POLICIES

BK070959 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[From the Hanoi press review for 6 November]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an article by (Nguyen Dang Phuc) on the danger for Thailand in tailing after the United States and in beefing up its military power due to pressure exerted by China. The article says: Along with importing weapons from the United States and other Western countries, Thailand also has a number of army and civil establishments specialized in producing bombs and ammunition and repairing and assembling conventional war equipment. According to foreign military sources, Thailand has experimentally produced air-to-surface missiles for destroying armor cars.

Having been named by Washington and Beijing as a frontline country in Southeast Asia to confront the revolutionary forces, Thailand's leadership circle is clinging firmly to the Chinese warmongers and the U.S. imperialists to oppose the three Indochinese countries and is assisting them to undermine peace and security in the Southeast Asian region.

THAI-JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE ON PREM VISIT ASSAILED

BK081600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] According to Western sources, on 7 November Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon concluded his 5-day visit to Japan. In a joint communique on this visit, Japan promised to loan 15 billion yen to Thailand. Referring to Kampuchea in the same communique, the prime ministers of Thailand and Japan repeated their old allegations distorting the assistance given by Vietnam to the Kampuchean people in overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot regime, rebuilding their country and opposing the attempts by Beijing and the U.S. imperialists to impose the genocidal regime on Kampuchea again.

This communique welcomes the erroneous resolution on the so-called Kampuchea question adopted by the United Nations under pressure from the United States, China and other reactionary forces with the aim of supporting remnants of the Pol Pot army, grossly interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people.

NGUYEN CO THACH RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

OW061313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee and foreign minister, on 4 November received Comrade Faure Chomon Mediavilla, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Vietnam. Ambassador Chomon reported to Nguyen Co Thach about the Reagan administration's intensification of hostile actions and threat to invade the Republic of Cuba, thus creating a serious situation and menacing the independence, sovereignty and security of Cuba and other countries in the region.

On behalf of the VCP and the SRV Government, Minister Nguyen Co Thach strongly condemned U.S. hostile and warlike plots and acts against the Republic of Cuba, affirmed full support for the Cuban people's socialist construction and national defense and expressed firm confidence that the heroic Cuban revolutionary armed forces and people -- who are always ready, who unite millions as one under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party headed by revered Chairman Fidel Castro and who enjoy the support of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, the people of Latin American countries and all progressive mankind -- will certainly smash all the imperialists' and the puppet reactionaries' adventurous acts and will firmly defend their fatherland's independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity.

CUBA SUPPORTED; U.S. 'SCHEMES' DENOUNCED

OW100819 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 10 -- The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association have voiced strong support for Cuba against the brazen U.S. charge of Cuban "intervention" in Nicaragua and El Salvador. In a joint message to the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples and the Cuban Committee of Solidarity With Vietnam, the Vietnamese organisations say:

"We strongly condemn all U.S. schemes of aggression against the Republic of Cuba. We reaffirm our militant solidarity with and full support for the fraternal Cuban people in national construction and defence. The heroic Cuban people, led by the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, closely united, and supported by the socialist countries, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the whole of progressive mankind, will defeat all adventurous acts of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen to firmly defend the independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Cuba".

U.S. 'AGGRESSION' IN LATIN AMERICA CONDEMNED

OW100817 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 10 -- The clamour about so-called "foreign assistance" to revolutionary movements in the Caribbean is only a smokescreen for new U.S. schemes in Latin America, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper recalls that the Reagan administration has made a lot of noises about "increased assistance" of Cuba, Nicaragua and even Vietnam to the Salvadoran resistance movement. A U.S. intelligence source was quoted by AFP on November 6 as saying that "Vietnam has promised Nicaragua's Sandinista leftist government nearly 1,000 planes", the paper notes.

"Against all hopes of the White House and the Pentagon", the paper says, "the Salvadoran military junta, agent of the United States, has become increasingly isolated. Its diplomatic activities have very little effect while it has been beaten in several large-scale military operations. The armed forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have developed strongly".

NHAN DAN points out that the U.S. policy of military and economic intervention involves not only El Salvador. "The Reagan administration is deploying a multi-faceted offensive in the Caribbean Sea and the rest of Central America," the paper says.

Slanders have been made simultaneously against Cuba and Nicaragua, and, most recently, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig charged Cuba with sending troops to Nicaragua and planning to do the same for El Salvador."

"In the face of U.S. aggression and intervention", NHAN DAN concludes, "people in the Caribbean and the rest of Latin America are struggling for independence and freedoms with the support of the whole of justice-loving progressive mankind."

HUYNH TAN PHAT PAYS 5-DAY VISIT TO ALGERIA

OW100825 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 10 -- Huynh Tan Phat, vice-chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, recently paid a five-day visit to Algeria at the invitation of the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. In his speech delivered at the airport, Vice-Chairman Huynh Tan Phat warmly welcomed the great achievements recorded by the Algerian people, under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, headed by President Chadli Bendjedid, in the building of an independent and prosperous Algeria.

On November 4 President Chadli Bendjedid received Vice-Chairman Huynh Tan Phat. The Vietnamese vice-chairman handed a letter from President of the S.R.V. Council of State Truong Chinh to President Chadli Bendjedid and informed him of the situation in Vietnam and Southeast Asia. They exchanged views on how to strengthen relations between the two countries.

President Chadli Bendjedid spoke highly of the militant friendship between the Algerian and Vietnamese peoples and of the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence. He described the Vietnamese people's struggle as a shining example for the Algerian people and other peoples in Africa. The Algerian president affirmed his government and people's support for the Vietnamese people's efforts in national construction and defence and expressed his wish for further promotion of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

NEED TO IMPROVE SELF-DEFENSE FORCE STRESSED

BK080304 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Build a Strong Self-Defense Force That Can Operate with High Effectiveness"]

Text] During the course of socialist construction, the force of the working class and government cadres and officials has increasingly developed, both quantitatively and qualitatively. This creates a basis and favorable conditions for building strong self-defense units capable of satisfactorily performing their combat and combat-support missions and their duties of maintaining political security and public order and safety at the grassroots level and in their assigned areas. Fostering the reputation they have earned over the past many years for doing a good job in production and combat, many self-defense units have strengthened themselves more steadfastly and have performed all their assigned missions satisfactorily.

In certain localities, sectors and establishments, however, owing to inadequate attention by the leadership, the work effectiveness of many self-defense units still does not accord with their role and capabilities. At many establishments it is reported that their self-defense forces have yet to be organized tightly. Their qualities are poor and their activities are weak. Worse still, some self-defense elements are reportedly inactive. In the ranks of the self-defense force there are still many cadres and combatants who fail to set good examples in observing state law. They continue to display negative phenomenon and poor discipline, thus adversely affecting the maintenance of public order and security.

To enable the self-defense force to develop its role, functions and fine tradition in undertaking the tasks of guarding various establishments and contributing to the safeguarding of various localities both at the frontline and in the rear, it is essential to solve the problem of seeking close leadership and guidance from various sectors, local military affairs agencies and especially from grassroots-level party committee echelons, and directors and heads of the various agencies. The building of the self-defense force now requires us to concentrate on improving the quality and the combat effectiveness of the self-defense force in accordance with the situation and conditions of the localities concerned.

We must attach great importance to carrying out political and ideological indoctrination to promote class and socialist awareness and remove bad, degenerate and deviant elements from the self-defense force to ensure political purity. On this basis we must have the self-defense force undergo military training to improve its technical and tactical skills and its enforcement of discipline so that it can satisfactorily carry out the tasks of defending the border areas and the localities concerned, maintaining political security and public order and safety, and actively participating in the struggle to oppose negative phenomena and protect socialist property. Maintaining public order and security for cities, industrial complexes and harbors and those areas along the many communications lines is the most important task of the self-defense force. Only through the satisfactory performance of this task can self-defense units become truly steadfast in their advance toward fulfilling other assigned missions. In building the self-defense force, we must skillfully combine the different natures of the various trades and production services in which self-defense force units participate with their specific tasks so as to create conditions for them to develop their professional skills while carrying out military activities. The organizational structure of a self-defense unit must suit the establishment it belongs to and the requirements dictated by its self-defense task. It is necessary to avoid perfunctoriness and showiness as in setting up a large but ineffective organization.

In building the self-defense force, we must attach importance to building a contingent of command cadres at the grassroots level for specialized and combat units. We must link these activities with the organization of production and other daily activities. Based on requirements for productive labor and on the combination of production with efforts to protect production, we must work out policies and stipulations suitable to the people's present production and living conditions.

As a popular force in arms operating in various economic cultural and social sectors which are different in nature, the self-defense force, if built to be strong and effective, will be able to create still greater capabilities for itself and contribute more effectively to increasing economic construction, strengthening national defense and maintaining national security.

CONFERENCE ON UNIFICATION OF BUDDHISM HELD

Church Charter Adopted

OWO61924 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 6 -- The conference on the unification of Vietnamese Buddhism currently in session here this morning unanimously adopted the charter of the Vietnam Buddhist Church (V.B.C.) presented by the most venerable Thich Tri Tinh, deputy chairman of the committee for the unification of Vietnamese Buddhism.

This is the first national conference of Vietnamese Buddhism since the reunification of the country in 1975. It is attended by more than 160 representatives of nine Buddhist organisations and sects throughout the country including such major ones as the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association and the Unified Buddhist Congregation (An Quang).

In its preamble the charter says: "The Vietnam Buddhist Church is the only Buddhist organisation representing Vietnamese Buddhism in all relations in the country and with other countries. It operates in the framework of the Constitution and law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

The charter points out that "the objective of the V.B.C. is to unify and coordinate the activities of the various Buddhist sects in the country to practise and promote the principles of Lord Buddha, serve the Vietnamese nation and the Socialist motherland, and contribute to peace and security of the world."

On the organisational system of the V.B.C., the charter provides that at the central level the V.B.C. has a Sangha Council and an Executive Council, and at the provincial and city level, provincial and city branches. The V.B.C. will convene its national congress every five years and the provincial and city branches will convene their congresses every three years.

Also this morning the conference unanimously adopted a six-point program of action, setting for Buddhists throughout Vietnam the task of contributing to the enhancement of the great solidarity of the Vietnamese people within the Vietnam Fatherland Front and actively taking part in the building and defence of socialist Vietnam and to the struggle for the building and defence of international peace and security.

Xuan Thuy at Closing Session .

OW071810 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 7 -- The conference on the unification of Vietnamese Buddhism closed here this afternoon after four days sitting. This morning the delegates paid their respects at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

The conference discussed and adopted the charter (?and) program of action of the Vietnam Buddhist Church (V.B.C.), elected the Sangha Council and the Executive Council of the V.B.C. grouping prominent representatives of various Buddhist organisations and sects in the country. [sentence as received] The 48-member Sangha Council is headed by the most venerable Thich Duc Nhuan and the 50-member Executive Council by the most venerable Thich Thi Thu.

Xuan Thuy, deputy chairman and general secretary of the Council of Ministers, visited and spoke to the conference.

At the closing session, the conference adopted a letter to the president of the Council of State, pledging to continue and enhance the tradition of patriotism and national concord of Vietnamese Buddhism.

The conference also adopted a statement and an appeal. The statement said:

"The world situation has become extremely tense. The basic cause of this situation is the bellicose and aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism...With the complicity of U.S. imperialism, the ruling circles in China are pushing ahead their expansionist and hegemonistic policy, continuing their provocations and threats of aggression against Vietnam and Laos and sabotaging the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people, thus causing tension in Southeast Asia.

"We call on Buddhists and other peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world to unite and push ahead the struggle to check all acts and schemes of U.S. imperialism and the other imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at stepping up the arms race. We warmly welcome and express our solidarity with the rising movement of the people in Western Europe and the United States against the manufacture of the neutron bomb and the deployment of nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

"We express our full support for the peace program and other peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, considering them to be active measures to consolidate peace and detente and put a check to the arms race."

After the closing session the delegates paid a visit to the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. They were warmly received by Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium, and other leading officials of the front.

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